perseus Nurse (collected from Mount Abu) and *C. confusus* Smith (on record from Lucknow, Mussoorie and Pusa) seem to be close relatives of *genoconcavitus* in respect of 6 spines on apical terga in addition to upturned scutellar crest with *perseus* and many subgeneric characters leading up to subgenus *Melanocoelioxys* of *confusus* (I consider *confusus* can be suitably grouped under *Melanocoelioxys*). The major features which distinctly separate *perseus* from the new species are - rounded scutellar crest, spine of 5th terga short and blunt; all metasomal terga with lateral extremities spinose; shining and bare scutellum; sternum 5th not exposed in males and lack of genal concavity at cheeks.

Comparatively, *confusus* is much more close to *genoconcavitus*. However, following characters distinctly separate the former species from the new one – hypostomal excavation confined to extreme ventral area; mandible tridentate but teeth not so prominently produced, inner angle subacute; clypeal apical margin with 5 fine tubercles, surface convex; scutellar crest broadly rounded, smooth, not upturned medially; all terga with complete apical fasceae and 5th sternum partially exposed, surface somewhat bare.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my gratitude to Dr R.L. Blinn (North Carolina State University), Dr Basilowsky (Musee Royal de L' Afrique Central – Tervuren, Belgium) and Dr S.I. Farooqi (IARI, New Delhi) for their sincere cooperation during this study.

REFERENCES

MITCHELL, T.B. (1973): A subgeneric revision of the bees of the genus *Coelioxys* of the Western Hemisphere. Contr. Deptt. Entomol. North Carolina State Univ., N.C. Raleigh, 129 p.

SOME NEW CHALCID PARASITOIDS (HYMENOPTERA:EULOPHIDAE) RECORDED FROM INDIA[1]

NIKHAT ARIFA[2] AND M.A. KHAN[3]

(With thirty-five text-figures)

Two eulophid genera: *Ginsiella* Erdos and *Olynx* Foerster have been recorded for the first time from India. Four new species, viz. *Diglyphus indicus, D. frontolatus*, *Ginsiella indica* and *Olynx indicus* are described in detail. Type material has been deposited in Zoological Museum, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

Genus *Diglyphus* Walker

Diglyphus Walker, 1844. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 14: 409.

Type-species: *Cirrospilus chabrias* Walker, by monotypy.

There has been some confusion over the type species of the genus *Diglyphus*. Some publications carry the type-species as *D. poppaea* Walker, 1848. This error probably stems from the citation of *D. poppaea* as the type-species by Ashmead (1904: 372) and listed again in Gahan and Fagan (1923-45).

Gordh and hendrickson Jr. (1979) have solved the contraversy over the confusion of its type species by citing the earlier work of Walker (1844). In this case Walker (1844) wrote, *"Diglyphus chabrias*, *Cirrospilus chabrias*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* i. 451. Alten Finmark". This is the earliest reference Gordh and Hendrickson Jr. could find to this name and from the context of the remainder of Walker's article they have declared it as a new combination. Thus *Cirrospilus chabrias* Walker no doubt should be the type-species of *Diglyphus* by monotypy.

---

[1] Accepted March 1991.

[2] Dept. of Biology, Campus School, Pantnagar 263 145, Uttar Pradesh.

[3] Dept. of Entomology, G.B. Pant University of Agri. & Tech., Pantnagar, Uttar Pradesh.

KEY TO THE INDIAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS *Diglyphus* WALKER BASED ON FEMALES

1. Fore wings hyaline 2

– Fore wings infuscated 4

2. Antennae uniformly dark brown 3

– Antennae dark brown with funicle segments and club white; body dark brown with golden reflections. .... *D. horticola* Khan

3. Body iridescent bluish-green with very fine reticulate sculpture; frontovertex with big punctures, wider than long, width about one-half the total head width; postocellar line almost two times as long as ocellocular; prominence between antennal sockets slightly more than one-fourth the width of frons between eyes; pedicel a trifle less than two times as long as wide; two anelli present; first funicle segment distinctly less than three times as long as wide .... *D. indicus* sp. nov.

– Body dark brown with very faint iridescent reflections except clypeal region which is yellowish brown, very finely sculptured; frontovertex smooth without punctures; frontovertex more than two times as wide as long, width distinctly more than half the total head width; postocellar line less than one and one-half times as long as ocellocular; prominence between antennal sockets less than one-fourth the width of frons between eyes; pedicel almost one and a half times as long as wide; three anelli present; first funicle segment distinctly less than two times as long as wide .... *D. frontolatus* sp. nov.

– Entire club white, funicle segments quadrate, subequal in size; stigmal vein longer than postmarginal vein.......... *D. mandibularis* Khan

– Entire club uniformly brown except apex white; funicle segments longer than wide; postmarginal vein longer than stigmal vein .... *D. funicularis* Khan

The distinguishing characters of the genus have been given in detail by Peck *et al.* (1964) and Gordh and Hendrickson Jr. (1979). Khan (1985) recorded the genus for the first time from India. The generic characters suggested by him, viz. i) mandibles quadri to pentadentate, ii) maxillary and labial palpi two and one segmented respectively, iii) subgenital plate deeply concave, middle of anterior margin connected with the central notch of posterior margin by longitudinal groove, iv) first valvifers triangular; outer plates of ovipositor narrow at base, gradually widening posteriorly with a submarginal ridge along one half length of dorsal margin; third valvulae short, conical. These characters apply well to the species under study.

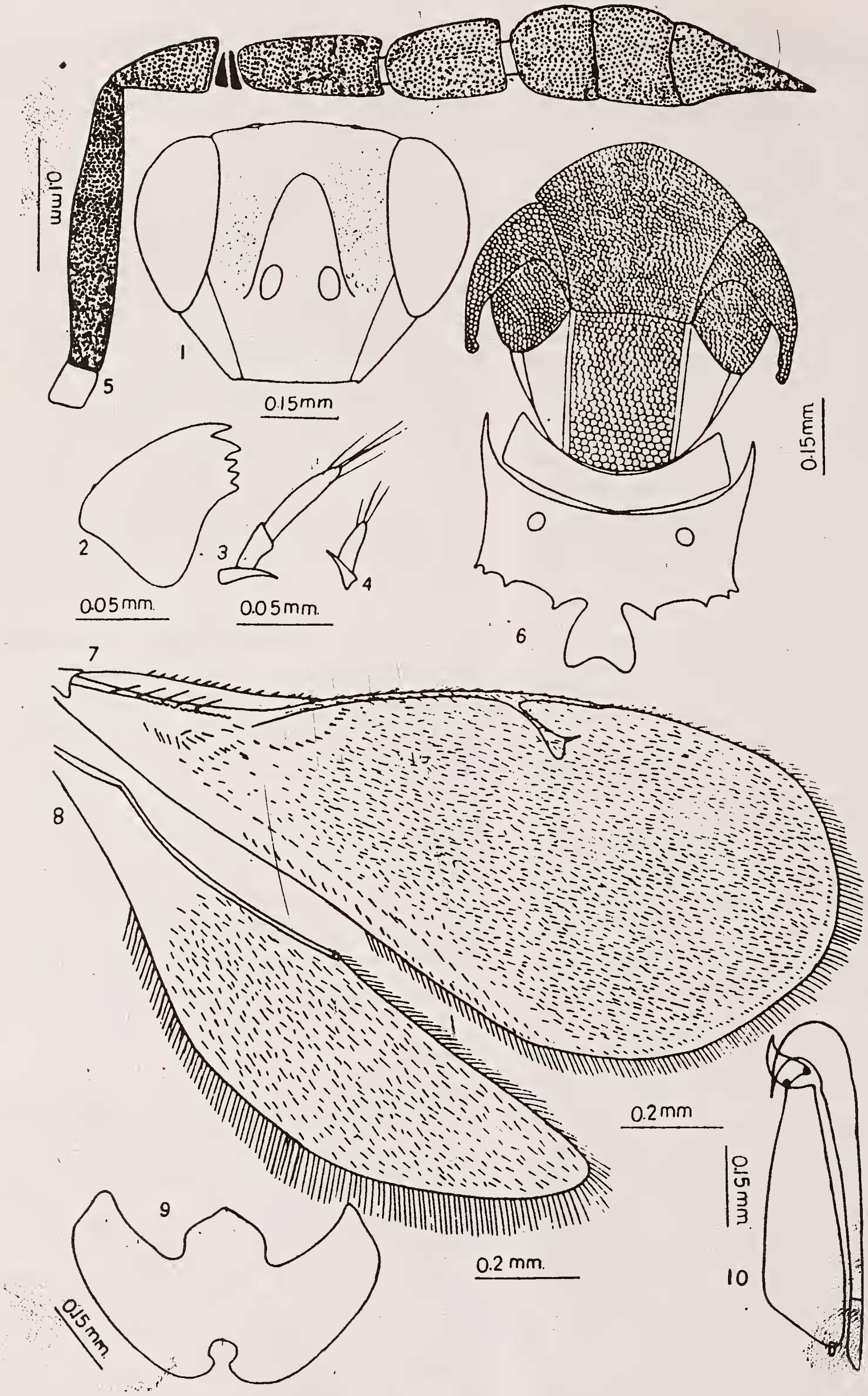
Three species are known from India, namely *D. horticola* Khan, *D. mandibularis* Khan, *D. funicularis* Khan. Two new species are describedhere and a key to the Indian species of genus has been framed.

Diglyphus indicus sp. nov. (Figs. 1-10)

Head (Fig. 1): Iridescent bluish-green, with very fine reticulate sculpture; frontovertex with big punctures; wider than long in facial aspect (0.66 : 0.52); frontovertex wider than long, width one-half the total head width (0.33: 0.66); ocelli arranged in obtuse angle triangle; postocellar line almost twice as long as ocellocular; antennae inserted well above the lower level of eyes; prominence between antennal sockets slightly more than one-fourth the width of frons between eyes (0.08:0.33); scrobe distinct; malar space longer than eye width (0.16 : 0.15); malar suture distinct; mandibles (Fig. 2) pentadentate with acute apices; maxillary (Fig. 3) and labial palp (Fig. 4) two and one segmented respectively.

Antennae (Fig. 5): Uniformly dark brown; scape cylindrical, less than six times as long as wide (0.20 : 0.035); pedicel a trifle less than twice as long as wide (0.085 : 0.045); distinctly shorter than first funicle segment; two anelli intervening between pedicel and first funicle segment; funicle two segmented; first funicle segment less than three times as long as wide (0.10 : 0.04); longer than second segment (0.08: 0.05); club three segmented, more than three times as long as wide (0.20: 0.06), longer than funicle segments together.

Thorax (Fig. 6): Iridescent bluish-green with very fine reticulate sculpture; posterior margin of pronotum with four pairs of strong setae; mesoscutum more than twice as wide as long (0.66 : 0.32), coarsely reticulate; parapsidal grooves complete, distinct throughout with a pair of bristle; scutellum with sublateral longitudinal grooves, wider than long (0.54:0.34); microreticulate sculptured, lateral area beyond scutellar grooves broadly reticulate with three pairs of bristles; posterior axilla reticulate; propodeal spiracles not contiguous with anterior margin of propodeum, both median and lateral



Figs. 1 - 10. *Diglyphus indicus*, sp. nov., female.
1. Head, frontal aspect, 2. Mandible, 3. Maxillary palp, 4. Labial palp, 5. Antenna, 6. Thorax, 7. Fore wing, 8. Hind wing, 9. Subgenital plate, 10. Ovipositor.

carinae present; mesopostphragma short.

Fore wings (Fig. 7): Hyaline, venation dark brown; more than twice as long as wide; costal cell broad, its upper side with a complete row of 15 hairs, its underside densely setose; basal vein with four straight setae and a tuft of five setae at its base; basal cell open, bare; speculum almost reduced; cubital vein straight; subcubital line of hairs starting from one third distance from base; submarginal vein (0.48) longer than margin vein (0.39), with five strong setae; postmarginal vein (0.16) distinctly longer than marginal vein (0.13); marginal fringe short.

Hind wings (Fig. 8): Hyaline, disc densely setose; more than four times longer than wide (1.4 : 0.32) with blunt apex; marginal fringe long.

Fore legs: Dark brown except apex of femora, basitarsus and basal half of second tarsal segment yellowish.

Middle legs: Coxa, trochanter and femora except basal and apical one fourthdark brown, rest of the leg yellowish with dark brown bands on basal and apical half of tibiae; tarsal segments 2-4 brown.

Hind legs: Coloration same as that of middle legs.

Abdomen: Iridescent bluish-green; longer than thorax; sub-genital plate (Fig. 9) broad, posterior margin with a notch in the middle; first valvifers triangular (Fig. 10) with basal and apical angles at different levels; third valvulae short, almost five times as long as wide, almost one-fourth the length of second valvifers (Fig. 10); outer plates of ovipositor (Fig. 10) shorter than second valvifers, narrow at base, broad at apex, basal three fourths with thickened dorsal margin; ovipositor slightly exserted, arising from basal one-third of abdominal venter.

Length of female: 1.55 mm.

Male : Not known.

Holotype: Female, INDIA; U.P.: Nainital, Kashipur ex. *Pseudonapomyza asiatica* Spencer (Diptera: Agromyzidae) on *Oryza sativa* Linn. (Graminae) 25 Sept.1984 (Nikhat Arifa).

Paratype: 30 Females same data as holotype.

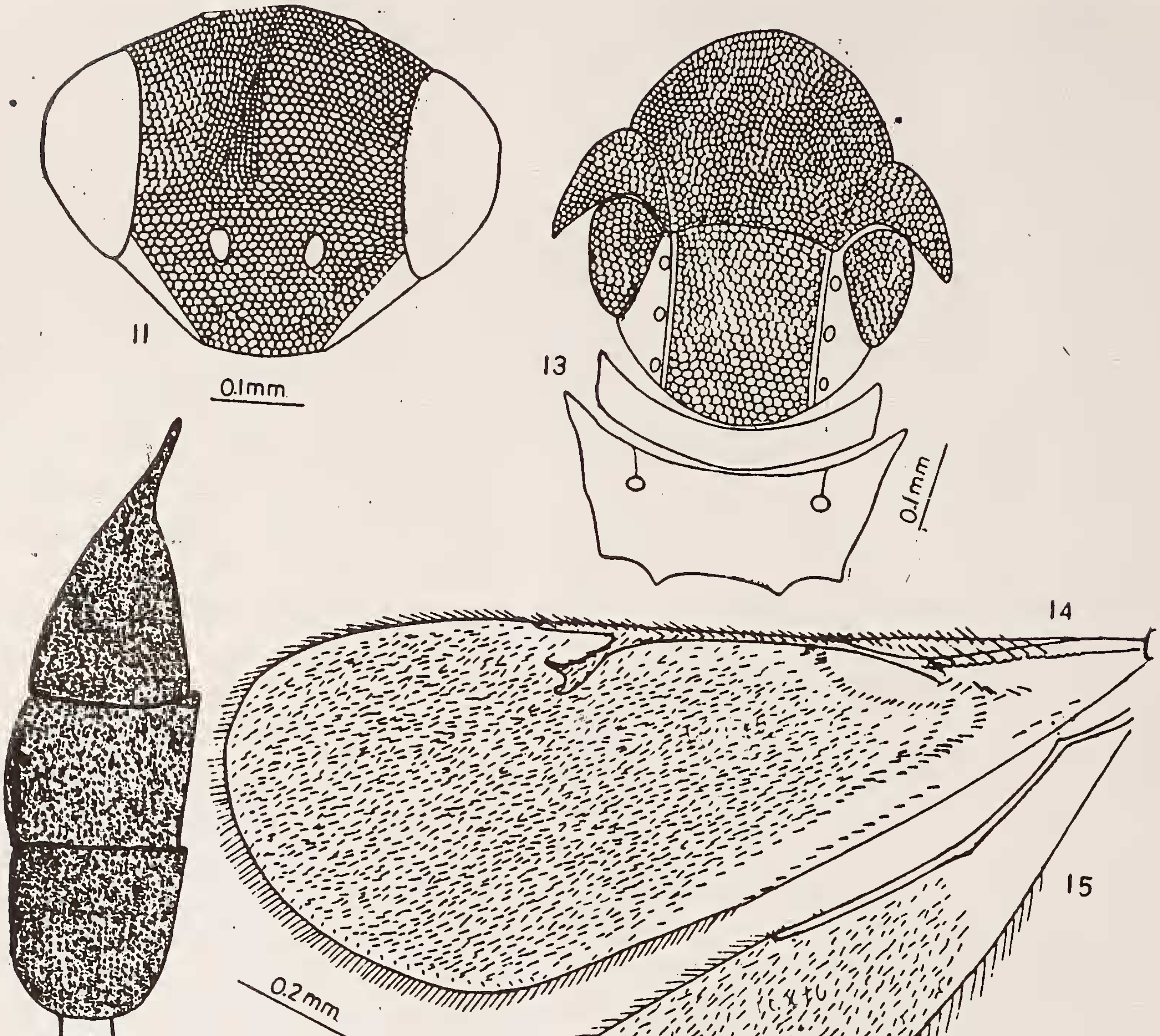
Diglyphus frontolatus sp. nov.(Figs. 11-18)

Head (Fig. 11): Dark brown with very faint iridescent reflections except clypeal region which is yellowish brown; very finely sculptured; wider than long in facial view (0.49 : 0.37), frontovertex more than twice as wide as long, width distinctly more than half the total head width (0.29 : 0.49); ocelli arranged in obtuse angle triangle, postocellar line less than one and one-half times as long as ocellocular; antennae inserted well above lower level of eyes; prominence between antennal sockets less than one-fourth the width of frons between eyes (0.08 : 0.29); scrobes distinct, short, smooth and polished; malar suture distinct; malar space longer than eye width; mandibles pentadentate with sharp apices; maxillary and labial palp two and one segmented respectively.

Antennae (Fig. 12): Uniformly brown; scape cylindrical, less than five times as long as wide (0.175 : 0.04); pedicel long, almost one and a half times as long as wide (0.065 : 0.04), distinctly shorter than first funicle segment; three anelli intervening between pedicel and first funicle segment; funicle two segmented, first funicle segment distinctly less than two times as long as wide (0.08 : 0.045), longer than second segment (0.075 : 0.05); club three segmented, more than three times as long as wide (0.22 : 0.07), distinctly shorter than funicle and pedicel combined.

Thorax (Fig. 13): Dark brown with faint iridescent reflections, with very fine reticulate sculpture; posterior margin of pronotum with six strong setae; mesoscutum more than two times wider than long (0.44 : 0.21), coarsely reticulate; parapsidal grooves complete, distinct throughout, with pair of bristles; scutellum wider than long (0.31:0.21), shorter than mesoscutum, microreticulate, sublateral longitudinal grooves well distinct, lateral area beyond scutellar grooves broadly reticulate with three pair of bristles; posterior axillae reticulate; propodeal spiracles not contiguous with anterior margin, both median and lateral carinae present; mesopostphragma short.

Fore wings (Fig. 14): Hyaline; venation dark brown; densely setose, almost two and a half times longer than wide; costal cell rather broad, its upperside with a complete row of nine hairs and its



Figs. 11 - 18. *Diglyphus frontolatus* sp. nov., female.
11. Head, frontal aspect, 12. Antenna, 13. Thorax, 14. Fore wing, 15. Hind wing, 16. Subgenital plate, 17. First valvifer 18. Ovipositor.

underside with a row of seven small hairs; basal vein pilose; basal cell open, bare; speculum very narrow and closed below; cubital vein strongly sinuate upwards where it joins the basal vein; subcubital line of hairs broken for a short distance, about one-third of distance from base; submarginal vein (0.42) longer than marginal vein (0.35) with seven strong setae; post-marginal vein (0.11) shorter than stigmal vein (0.13); marginal fringe short.

Hind wings: (Fig. 15): Hyaline; disc densely setose; more than four times longer than wide (1.25 : 0.28) with acute apex; marginal fringe long.

Fore legs: Coxa, trochanter and femora except apical one fourth dark-brown, rest of the leg infuscated; tibial spur very short.

Middle legs: Coxa, trochanter and femora except apical one fourth dark brown, rest of the leg yellowish with dark brown bands on basal and apical half of tibiae, last tarsal segment brownish.

Hind legs: Coloration same as that of middle leg.

Abdomen: Dark brown with white complete transverse bands on the dorsum, longer than thorax; subgenital plate broad, posterior margin with a notch in the middle (Fig. 16); first valvifers triangular (Fig. 17) with basal and apical angles at different levels; third valvulae short, less than four times as long as wide, one-fourth the length of second valvifers (Fig. 18); outer places of ovipositor (Fig. 18) slightly shorter than second valvifers; ovipositor slightly exserted, arising from basal one- third of abdominal venter.

Length of female: 1.4 mm.

Male: Not known.

Holotype: Female, INDIA, U.P. Lakhimpur Kheri, Palia ex. *Liriomyza taraia* Garg (Diptera : Agromyzidae) on *Vicia sativa* Linn. (Leguminosae) 15 Aug. 1984 (Nikhat Arifa).

Paratype: 20 Females (same data as holotype).

Ginsiella Erdos

Ginsiella Erdos 1951, *Acta. biol. Hung.*, 2 (1-3): 174-175. Type-species: *Ginsiella triarticulata* Erdos.

The genus *Ginsiella* was proposed by Erdos (1951) for the species *Ginsiella triarticulata* Erdos. The genus is characterised by the presence of complete parapsidal grooves, deep throughout; abdomen petiolate; spur of hind tibiae small, funicle in female with three segments; frontal cavity not limited by ridge dorsally; scutellum with two distinct sublateral grooves. Some new generic characters are suggested which will further facilitate the identification of the genus from closely allied ones, viz. mandibles bidentate with blunt teeth; maxillary (Fig. 20) and labial (Fig. 21) palpi one segmented each; pronotum with anterior margin deeply concave in the middle, anterolateral arms long and narrow, posterior margin much convex, bearing two pairs of long setae; ovipositor concealed, arising from the apical one-third of abdominal venter; first valvifer triangular (Fig. 27) with basal and apical angles at different level, second valvifers (Fig. 27) of uniform width; third valvulae rudimentary or absent; outer plates of ovipositor narrow at base, widened at apex, densely setose.

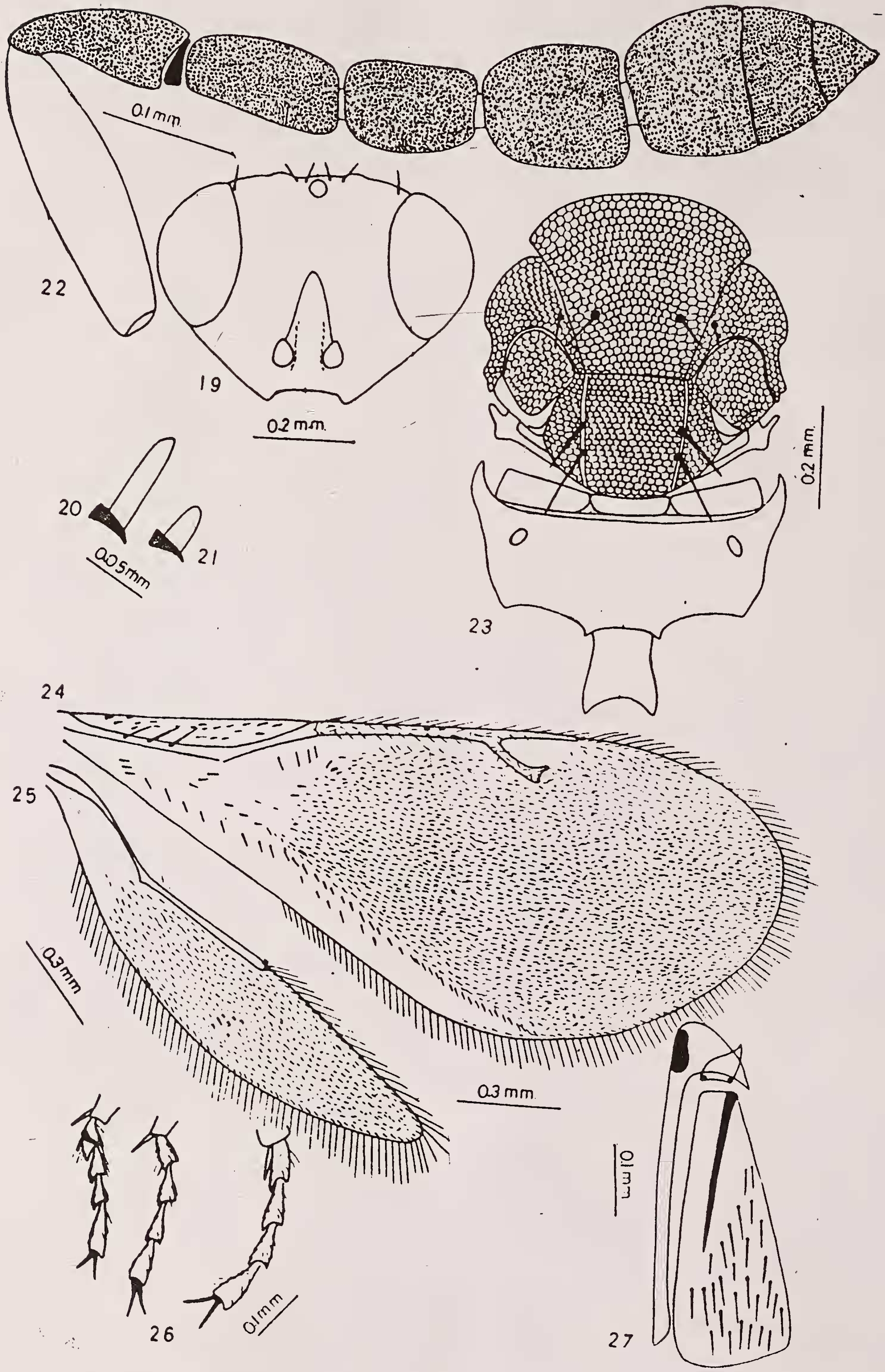
The genus is recorded for the first time from India. In the present work a new species *Ginsiella indica* is described and a key has been framed to distinguish it from *G. triarticulata* Erdos as follows.

1. Frontovertex punctate, very wide, distinctly more than one-half total head width; scape flattened, less than three times as long as wide; pedicel short, almost as long as first funicle segment; funicle segments transverse; segments subequal in size; club two segmented, distinctly longer than preceding two funicle segments combined.................. *G. triarticulata* Erdos

– Frontovertex smooth, wider than long, width less than one- half head width; scape cylindrical, less than four times as long as wide, pedicel longer than first funicle segment; funicle segments elongated, first funicle segment two times as long as wide, second almost one and a half times as long as wide, third segment slightly longer than wide; club three segmented, shorter than preceding two funicle segments combined .... *G. indica* sp. nov.

Ginsiella indica sp. nov. (Figs. 19-27)

Head (Fig. 19): Dark brown except clypeal region light brown, non-iridescent; moderately setose; wider than long in facial view (0.62 : 0.43); frontovertex wider than long, smooth, width less than one-half the total head width (0.28 : 0.62); ocelli



Figs. 19 - 27. *Ginsiella indica*, sp. nov., female.
19. Head, frontal aspect, 20. Maxillary palp, 21. Labial palp, 22. Antenna, 23. Thorax, 24. Fore wing, 25. Hind wing, 26. Part of fore, middle and hind leg, 27. Ovipositor.

white, arranged in obtuse angle triangle, postocellar line almost equal in length to ocellocular; frontal fork with arms obtusely diverging; eyes dark, bare; malar space longer than eye width (0.2 : 0.16); malar sutures absent; antennae inserted below lower level of eyes; prominence between antennal sockets less than one-fourth the width of frons between eyes; mandibles bidentate with blunt teeth; maxillary (Fig. 20) and labial palpi (Fig. 21) one segmented each.

Antennae (Fig. 22): Uniformly brown except scape which is yellow; 8 segmented excluding a ring segment; scape cylindrical, less than four times as long as wide (0.22 : 0.06); pedicel long, more than twice as long as wide (0.13 : 0.16), longer than first funicle segment; funicle three segmented, first funicle segment twice as long as wide (0.12 : 0.06), second almost one and a half times as long as wide (0.09 : 0.065), third segment slightly longer than wide (0.1 : 0.09); club three segmented, less than twice as long as wide (0.19 : 0.11), shorter than preceding two funicle segments combined.

Thorax (Fig. 23): Dark brown with metallic reflections; pronotum with anterior margin deeply concave in the middle, anterolateral arms long and narrow, posterior margin much convex, bearing two pairs of long setae; parapsidal furrows well developed, each parapside with a seta; mesoscutum with hexagonal reticulate sculpture, less than twice as long as wide (0.6 : 0.35), with two setae; scutellum with fine reticulate sculpture, short, wider than long (0.32 : 0.23), with four strong setae; surface of propodeum slightly roughened, both median and paraspiracular carinae present; propodeal spiracle not contiguous with anterior margin.

Fore wings (Fig. 24): Hyaline, less than three times as long as wide (2.16: 0.82); prestigma smoothly joining sub-marginal to marginal vein; costal cell broad, densely setose; basal cell with few setae; basal vein with three setae; cubital vein sinuate; submarginal vein (0.74) longer than marginal vein (0.54); postmarginal (0.22) less than one half of marginal vein; stigmal vein (0.16) shorter than postmarginal vein; marginal fringe spaced by a distance equal to one-fourth their length.

Hind wings (Fig. 25): Hyaline, more than four times as long as wide (1.5: 0.35) with apex tapering; marginal fringe almost one-third the wing width, spaced by a distance equal to one-fifth their length.

Legs (Fig. 26): Yellowish except hind coxae black on greater part and femora with infuscation on dorsal margin.

Abdomen: Dark brown with a yellow patch on dorsum; longer than thorax; ovipositor concealed, arising from the apical one-third of abdominal venter; first valvifers triangular (Fig. 27), with basal and apical angles at different levels; second valvifers (Fig. 27) of uniform width; third valvulae (Fig. 27) rudimentary or absent; outer plates of ovipositor narrow at base, widened at apex (Fig. 27), densely setose.

Length of female : 1.51 mm.

Male: Not known.

Holotype: Female INDIA, U.P., Nainital, Rudrapur ex. Larva of *Calycomyza humeralis* (v. Roser) (Diptera: Agromyzidae) on *Conyza japonica* Less. 20 April 1983 (Nikhat Arifa)

Paratype: One female same data as holotype.

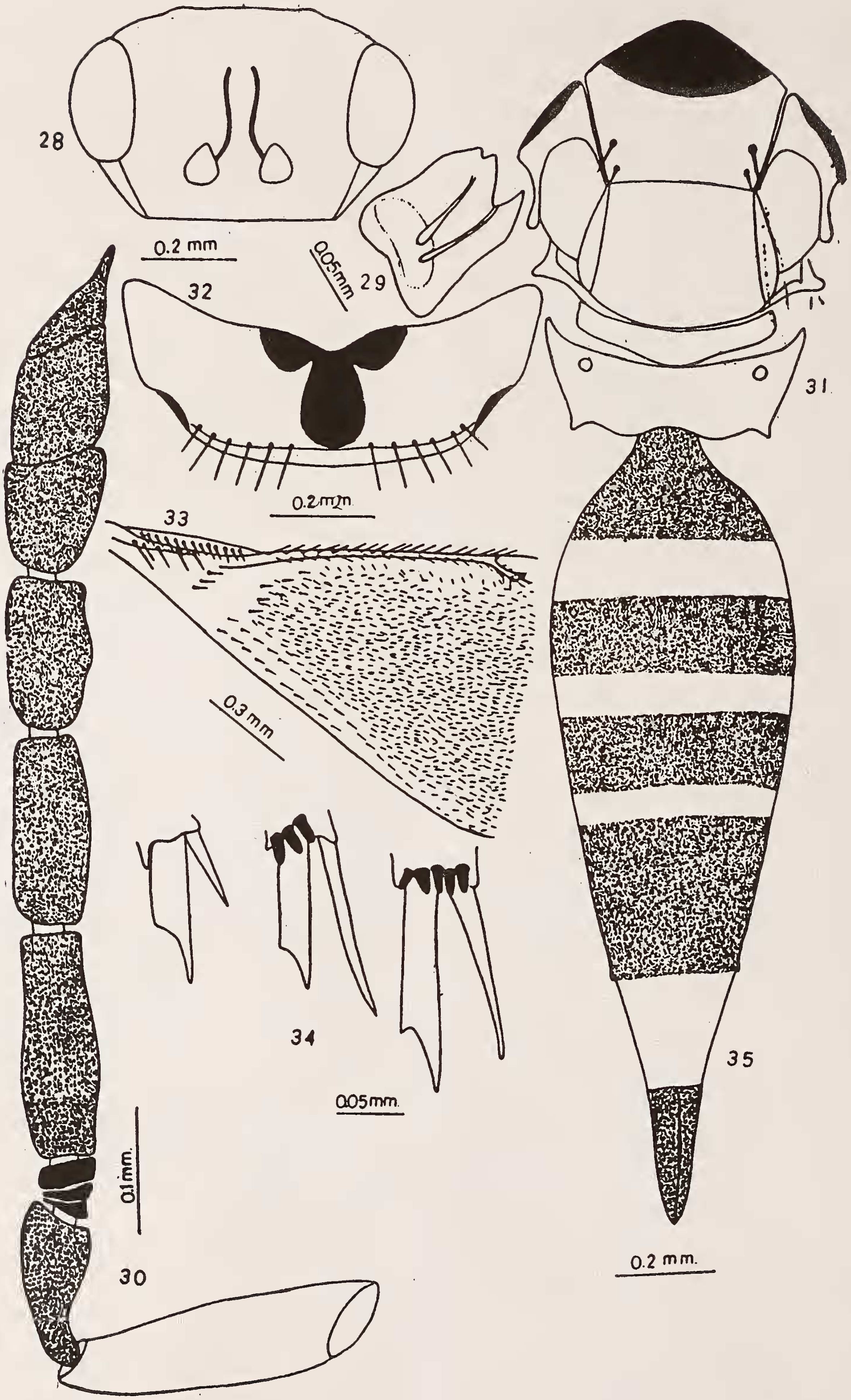
Genus olynx Foerster

Olynx Foerster, 1856. *Hym. Stud.*, 2: 74 (Type species: *Ichneumon gallarum* Linne).

Ashmead (1904) erected *Ophelinoideus* to include one Japanese species, *japonicus* Ashmead, without giving generic definition. Subsequently, Girault (1917) pointed out a similarity between *Ophelinoideus* and *Olynx*, describing some generic characters of the former. Kamijo (1976) studied the types of *O. japonicus*, which belonged to *Olynx*.

Kamijo (1976) while redescribing *Olynx japonicus* (Ashmead) has formulated its generic characters which can be summed up as: antennae with three funicle segments; scutellum without longitudinal grooves; middle tibial spur very long, as long as the first tarsal segment; abdomen sessile.

The genus is recorded for the first time from



Figs. 28 - 35. *Olynx indicus,* sp. nov., female.
28. Head, frontal aspect, 29. Mandible, 30. Antenna, 31. Thorax, 32. Pronotum, 33. Part of fore wing venation, 34. Part of fore, middle and hind leg, 35. Abdomen, attached with thorax..

India and a new species is described.

Olynx indicus sp. nov. (Figs. 28–35)

Head (Fig. 28): Yellowish with infuscation on frontovertex; much wider than long in facial view (0.67 : 0.4); frontovertex slightly more than two times as wide as long, width distinctly more than half the total head width (0.4 : 0.67); ocelli pale yellow, arranged in obtuse triangle; length of postocellar line almost two times as great as ocellocular; eyes red, bare; antennae inserted on the lower level of eyes; prominence between antennal sockets less than one-fifth the width of frons between eyes (0.09 : 0.42); malar space slightly shorter than eye width (0.12 : 0.13); malar suture distinct; mandibles (Fig. 29) tridentate with sharp apices; maxillary and labial palpi each one segmented.

Antennae (Fig. 30): Brownish except scape yellowish with dorsal margin infuscated; eight segmented excluding three ring segments; scape slightly flattened, less than four times as long as wide (0.24 : 0.07); third anellus greatly transverse and most conspicuous; pedicel two times as long as wide (0.12 : 0.06), distinctly shorter than first funicle segment; funicle three segmented, segments 1-3 drastically decreasing in length distad; first funicle segment longest, almost two and a half times as long as wide (0.16 : 0.065), second segment two times as long as wide (0.13 : 0.065); third shortest, distinctly longer than wide (0.105 : 0.07); club three segmented, more than three times as long as wide (0.22 : 0.07), shorter than preceding two funicle segments together.

Thorax (Fig. 31): Yellowish except pronotum with a brown patch in the middle, its anterior and lateral margins with small infuscated spots; mesopraescutum with a large brown patch, lateral margins of parapsides, lateral sides of scutellum, metanotum and propodeum infuscated; posterior margin of pronotum with submarginal ridge bearing six pairs of setae (Fig. 32); mesoscutum more than two times as wide as long (0.65 : 0.31); parapsidal furrows well developed; mesopraescutum bearing two bristles at each lateral margin without median longitudinal groove; scutellum wider than long (0.34:0.29), with four setae, broadly rounded at apex and without submedian grooves; propodeum with a well developed carina.

Fore wings (Fig. 33): Hyaline, more than two times as long as wide (2.15 : 0.94), broadly rounded at apex; costal cell short, with 13 long setae; basal vein with a row of three setae; basal cell completely bare; speculum narrow and open below; cubital vein straight; submarginal vein (0.46) short, with five long setae directed backward; marginal vein very long (0.82) densely setose; postmarginal vein rudimentary, stigmal vein (0.12) less than one-seventh the marginal vein; marginal fringe short.

Hind wings: Hyaline, almost five times as long as wide; marginal fringe short.

Legs (Fig. 34): Honey yellow except hind coxae infuscated; apical rim of mid tibiae with a row of three stout pegs, tibial spur very long, distinctly longer than basitarsus; apical rim of hind tibiae with a row of five stout pegs; tibial spur slightly shorter than basitarsus.

Abdomen (Fig. 35): Yellowish, except dorsum

TABLE 1

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN *O. japonicus* (ASHMEAD) AND *O. indicus* SP. NOV.

Body dark bluish green with a strong bronzy tinge especially on scutellum and dorsellum, clypeus blackish brown.	Body yellowish with infuscation on frontovertex, pronotum with a brown patch in the middle, abdomen yellowish except dorsum with transverse brown bands.
Pedicel a little longer than broad.	Pedicel twice as long as wide.
First funicle segment twice as long as broad, second segment much shorter than first; third segment slightly shorter than second.	First funicle segment almost two and a half times as long as wide, second segment twice as long as wide, third shortest, distinctly longer than wide.
Middle tibial spur fully as long as first tarsal segment.	Middle tibial spur very long, distinctly longer than first tarsal segment.

with transverse brown bands; very long, more than two times the length of thorax; ovipositor exserted, arising from base of abdominal venter; first valvifers almost semicircular with basal and apical angles in one plane; third valvulae long, one-third the length of second valvifers.

Length of female: 2.4 mm.

Male: Not known.

Holotype: Female, INDIA, U.P., Mussoorie, Chakrauta (9000′) ex. Lepidopterous leaf mine (unidentified) on wild plant, 4 May 1980 (Nikhat Arifa)

Paratype: 2 females (same data as holotype).

Species *O. indicus* differs from *O. japonicus* (Ashmead) as shown in Table 1.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are thankful to Dr M.M. Agarwal, Professor and Chairman, Dept. of Zoology, A.M.U., Aligarh for encouragement.

REFERENCES

BATRA, R.C. AND SANDHU, G.S. (1981): Differential population of citrus leaf-miner and its parasites on some commercial citrus cultivars. *J. Res. Punjab agric. Univ. 18: 170-176.*

BOUCEK, Z. (1965b): Synonymic and taxonomic notes on some Chalcidoidea (Hymenoptera) CAB international Wallingford, U.K. pp. 584-758 .

ERDOS, (1951): Eulophidae novae. *Acta. biol. Hung. 2 (1-3)*: 174-175.

FOERSTER, A. (1856): Hymenopterologische studien II Heft 1-152.

GORDH & HENDRICKSON JR. (1979): New species of *Diglyphus*, a world list of the species, taxonomic notes and a key to the new world species of *Diglyphus* and *Diaulinopsis* (Hymneoptera : Eulophidae). *Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 81(4):* 666-684.

KAMIJO (1976): Notes on Ashmead's and Crawford's types of Eulophidae (Hymenoptera : Chalcidoidea) from Japan. *Kontyu, Tokyo. 44(4):* 482-495.

KHAN, M.A. (1985): Eulophid parasites (Hymenoptera : Eulophidae) of Agromyzidae in India: *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 82 (1):* 149-159.

KHAN, M.Y. & SHAFEE, S.A. (1980): Taxonomic studies as some Indian Eulophid parasites (Hymenoptera : Chalcidoidea). *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 76:* 324-334.

PECK, O., BOUCEK, Z. & HOFFER, A. (1964): Keys to the Chalcidoidea of Czechoslovakia (Insecta : Hymenoptera): *Mem. ent. Soc. Canad. 34:* 120.

WALKER, F. (1844): On the species of Chalcidites inhabiting the Arctic region. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. 14:* 407-410.

WALKER, F. (1848): List of the specimens of hymenopterous insects in the collection of the British Museum, Part II, Chalcidites, Additional species. Newman, London.